
SECOND NOTICE.

The water-colour section of the Art Society's exhibition derives its strength chiefly from Miss Mary Stanbury, F.R.S., painter of flowers, who has made it its work of distinguished excellence. Her day's private view will also notice a some other artists' contributions, which are very impressive, as well as a great number of sketches and studies by country whose inclusion in the collection is more than justified, though they are not all so good as the black-and-white section made up of artistically designed book-plates by Mr. Hanson, the Rev. Taylor's series of illustrations to the Bible, and marvellous contributions by Miss Lister, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Moore-Jones. The sculptural subjects are few, but of fine feeling, especially those by Mrs. Moore-Jones. The engravers, Messrs. Macintosh, G. W. Hatfield, and D.M.

ant foreground of green herbage, wild flowers, and
ants, with yellow tufts of grass bending over the
sands. All this is painted with almost minute dots
in the distance rise the purple mountains rising
as we view the picture, and upon which clouds
is suggested. The presence of such a view of
sea-shore scenes for the delineation of which is
so widely known. "Passing Showers" (No. 119)
shows a foreground of sand, upon which insects
in which gulls are settling, and of flat meadows
which reach round the shore, and the water
tide in shallow channels that reflect the
a gray sky. The rain cloud descending upon
a distant headland and the delicacy of the summer
out-contrasts give charm to the shade. "The
The enclosed space is a landscape of a soft
similar way shows Mr. Lister's knowledge of
escapes, the attractive quality of which is
usually due to the abundance of light (and some

entity or secondary matter than to any special view of nature, and the same may be said of the poems in which there were depicted with such accuracy the scenes of the English coast. Mr. Albert Hanson is well represented in this section. "Change of the March" (No. 199) is an important work, showing the march of the south-east wind over the coast, with its blue-grey tones and low, billowy clouds. The poem is a study in the world's subject, remarkable for its suggestion of the blurring effects of the tender English landscape. The twilight with its blue-grey tones is a little landscape half-hidden by the dramatic veil. Mr. Hanson has also the sense to explore the regions of the fantastic, as in "The Discovery" (No. 127), in which the reader is introduced to a strange, cavernous retreat, but the drawing of the

is decidedly "fishy." No. 125, "Where
suddenly Takes Wing," is a sweet little picture of
a bird, winged style, flying in low grass in the
style of a butterfly. No. 126, "The Fisherman,"
at spreads its impalpable colours for a background
an extraordinary drawing of the hand that rests on
a rock should, however, be noticed. It is
"Under the Sea" (No. 128), the effect of
the water, through the tumbling and geysering
water is wonderfully well achieved, and the
mermaids have been carefully drawn, the whole
work is one upon which the painter may be
congratulated.

No. 129, "Henry Fallwood contributes a fine sea
piece, "Mount Wellington, Tasmania" (No. 20)
characterised by the clever treatment of the land
in the foreground, the water upon which so many
storming sails are moving, and by the "atmosphere"
of the scene, which is fresh in the treatment of
the various forms of the Mount Wellington.

ness blutely and blutely being, complete a
nating and harmonious composition. "Bala
erry, Derwent River, Tasmania" (No. 149), is
delimited with much finish, the low tones being
combined with skill, while the whole has a
powerful charm of the whole scene is
sincerely enforced. Mr. Perry's *St. Agnes*
finishes an exquisitely delicate piece of portraiture
No. 126 (Signor Roberto Ratti, the *Portrait of*
the famous musical composer, and the *Portrait*
character. "Barranjoy and Lion Island" (No. 130),
shows the barren fields of foam and shallow, pe
green water in almost parallel ridges, with the lead
lines behind in a faint blue haze tenderly out
lined and mirrored "Melancholy" (No. 131), is a
practically little piece of work. Mr. J. M. M
sincerely represented by "The Golden Web" (No.
132). Herein a foreground of sandhills and struts
comes upon which the darkness has already fallen

the latter are perhaps a little more readily defined. Mrs. Mather's snow scene No. 74, the only one in the gallery, should also be mentioned as the most perfect in the collection. "Jack's" "A Girl Reading," the warm flesh tones to nature, the brown hair successfully imitated, the whole a good piece of work, though not from the waist to the knee apparent in the work of Margaret. The artist's flower paintings are better than anything of the kind exhibited. Note the fine color and vigorous texture of the peacocks' feathers in No. 11. The excellence of the wild flowers in No. 10, Harry's "A Girl Sitting," and a beautiful study carrying water, is a charming study of color, perfectly drawn and delicately colored. "Head of a Girl" (No. 110) is a

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

A meeting of the council of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science was held at the Royal Society's House, 1, Wellington Square, London, W., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

The following were present.—Prof. F. A. Anderson, M.A.; Mr. J. H. Balfour Stewart, D.Sc.; Mr. E. S. W. Cromwell, the Rev. St. John Lister Davidson, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.; Mr. W. M. Hamell, F.R.C.S.; Mr. J. H. Young, M.A., F.R.S.

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American Union, by W.S. Campbell, F.R.S. (see "The
 "Entomology," by W.W. Prosser, p. 10). See also
 "The Australian Rain-forest," by J. D. M'Alister,
 "The Rain-forest of Western Australia," "The Rain-forest of
 Western Australia," and "The Supposed Rain-forest of
 Western Australia," by J. D. M'Alister, F.R.S. (see p. 10).
 Also papers from the following gentlemen, who
 have not yet decided upon their title, viz., two from
 A. N. Pearson; one from Mr. J. R. Macdonald,
 S.S.N.; one from Mr. R. Heleas; one from Mr. H.
 H. Benson, M.H.A.C.; one from Mr. C. W. West,
 M.H.A.C.; one from Mr. H. K. S. Kinney, M.I.C.E.
 For other sections, a paper is promised to
 results from various sized Rain-gauges, by Dr.
 C. Kiddie, F.R.M.S.; and one on the "The
 J. J. Chinn, M.H.A.C., and one on the "The
 proposed scientific trials by land and sea, and
 forest and country, also visits to places of great
 interest, was considered. It was eventually decided

The hon. secretary drew up a list of names, embodying most characteristics of the Sydney and its surroundings. As she was in the midst of the list, the hon. member for the Sydney Harbour district interrupted her by saying that it was accepted with much pleasure.

roughly drilled, and the "lashed" to every one
soured horses is being subjected to every
reasonable kind of noise—singing, cheering, and music
and, and which was built a quarter of a century
ago, has been newly upholstered and furnished with
of rubber tires.

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Special Advertisements.

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PORT DARWIN SHIPPING.
PORT DARWIN, Sept. 8.
 The *Cymet* sailed for Wyndham on Monday. *Famerson*-*Rev. Brown, Messrs. James, McKenna, McGuire*, *Wheeler, Whitty, Rob. Frost, John Crawford, and How* *Beang.* *The Arisa, s.* from Hongkong, arrived on Monday with three Chinese, and sailed on Tuesday for Southern ports. *The Nanshan, s.* from Hongkong, arrived on Wednesday, and sailed for Southern ports to-day with one Japanese passenger.

[For continuation of Shipping see page 6.]

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WATERBURY WATCH.

SMOKERS:

YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR PARS, FLEUR DE DARVEL.

MARKET.	UNQUALIFIED FOR FLAYOUR AND AROMA.
RATES. From the Sydney Post Office Post weekly ill-	on the 2nd a match will be contested in the sea on the 2nd of July. They will swim half a mile in a lake at a date to be fixed before the 30th instant. Yesterday at a meeting of miners held at Lockwood a resolution was unanimously carried expressing sincere thanks to Mr. G. H. Reid for consenting to act as arbitrator. Lord and Lady Lamington left Brisbane yester- day morning for Sydney On Wednesday a start was made with the

The English wheat market is very firm. At Mark Lane the price has advanced is per quarter for the week, and foreign wheat 2s.

A Paris newspaper estimates that the French wheat crop for 1896 is a decrease of 500,000 bushels as compared with the yield of 1895.

The Antwerp wool sale will open on the 14th instant and close on the 18th. The catalogue will comprise 15,000 bales, of which 289 bales are Australian.

Wool stocks in London are limited. There is a steady consumption, and prices are expected to improve, especially for merinos.

There were no noteworthy features in business in investments in the Stock and Share market yesterday, a moderate extent of business being recorded.

In the Import market yesterday breadstuffs continued firm, with very little wheat offering, even at a higher level.

...ing the other yesterday 1913 bales of wood were manifested to arrive, and 372 were received by rail at Newcastle on Wednesday.

More activity prevailed in the Mining market yesterday, copper stocks being in most favour. The copper and coal companies were quiet. A good deal of attention was paid to local gold ventures.

The Customs revenue received yesterday amounted to £5112.

The R.M.S. Valetta arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday morning.

At 10.20 a.m. yesterday the Armand Behir arrived at Albany from Marseilles.

The R.M.S. Aeronaq arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday.

On the same morning the R.M.S. Arcadia arrived at Suva.

EXTRACT

If the information which has been published in Melbourne to the effect that English investors are withdrawing their financial investments from the colonies

owing to the double incidence of income tax be correct the matter is one which requires prompt attention. The statement made has special reference to the colonies, but of course is equally applicable to all colonies where a similar state of affairs is in existence. The case is said to be that ordinary loans from English investors to the colonies have become unprofitable owing to the lower rates of interest, and to the interest being rendered to income first in the colony and then again in England with the result of absorbing one-twelfth of the earnings on the investments. The effect is that leading solicitors and financial firms in Melbourne report a large withdrawal of investments as the mortgages become due, amounting to several hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. It is stated that the supply of new money for invest-

ment purpose has been stopped. This is a matter which requires serious consideration. However desirable it may be to reduce our obligations to the English lender, it can hardly be thought desirable to make him responsible for the English investor to lend whatever may be our requirements. Moreover, the same question comes up in another form. The double levy of income tax also takes place in the case of the colonist who becomes a resident in England. Here, again, it is perhaps not our interest to make the English investor and our colonists in other countries. We should prefer them to reside here. But common justice requires that they should be free to reside where they please, without on that account being unfairly mulcted by a double assessment of tax. The ques-

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correct then the property rights of the Indians are established, and it is engaged in securing a return, whether it be professional or personal competency earning wages or invested capital earning interest. In the case of an investment of English money in these colonies it becomes for the time a part of the property of the community, which is the principal of the loan. It has temporarily made it his own capital, and he has accepted an obligation to the lender for an equal amount. The capital shares in the advantages it derives from the good government and security of the State in which it is invested, and the State is equally chargeable for their share in the expenses of government. If outside capital were allowed to work and to earn free of all taxation it would cause an unfair ad-

have range over local capital similarly employed in competitive undertakings. The right of imposing income tax on the earnings of such capital in the community where it is employed, if a general income tax is imposed there, is then beyond question. By what equitable right a second income tax is imposed on such earnings in another community is not so apparent. The earnings themselves are shared by the community where the expenditure renders them liable to all the taxation in the shape of customs, excise, stamp duties, and so forth, to which the money may become subject. Looking at the matter purely as one

and when they were satisfied on the point they calmly deserted the garrison. Now, it seems absurd to trust the defence of forts to raw levies from the tribes which are most likely to assail them. Could anything, in truth, be more likely to encourage disturbance? The tribes could hardly expel a strong garrison, but a weak garrison with dialyally rankling within it can never be of any power. We do not know what the motive of the Government of India is; whether it be economy, whether it be an attempt to

to place a certain section in England by trying to conceal the necessity of using force, whether it be the trust that some political agents and English and Indian officers have placed in the policy of the present circumstances show that the policy is utterly wrong, for a large army has been assembled at a great cost, and punitive expeditions will yet have to be sent out, while a few strong garrisons will be forward, while the weaker and more backward, shown that a display of force is necessary, and it is proved that the natives are not to be trusted. The mountain tribes are restless, anxious of "loot," and what may appear to us to be treachery is part of their character. They have not yielded themselves to be governed, and they ought to be governed accordingly. It has been shown that India must be governed altogether by the circumstances of the country. The object of a Government is to secure for the citizens peace and order and liberty by the least possible expenditure of blood and treasure. Amongst the English-speaking people, although in no other nation, this is found

to be obtained most easily by allowing perfect freedom of speech, and by permitting everyone to air his own religious views and to reform the views of others. It is a different matter in India, where the editor who publishes and the mollah who preaches treason address an ignorant, prejudiced, and inflammable crowd, who do not pause to think, and who perhaps have not the capacity to imagine what they and a revolt would mean. In the English world, where the custom is to constitutionalise methods, throughout all the long years of Asiatic history the idea of constitutionalism has never shown itself above the desert sand of its politics. It is surely time that the Indian Government began to consider the things which practice in England, especially as the continuance of its rule depends largely upon its force in governing.

An incident that appears to have caused great commotion in Brisbane has occurred in the Queensland Parliament. It seems that the appointment of a Land Settlement Commission had been urged in the Legislative Assembly by private members, and that it had been opposed by the Government on the ground that it would cost a considerable sum of money, and that it was not likely to yield any adequate result. Early in this year, however, a commission was appointed, and the members of the Government have been surprised to find that it is said to have included no fewer than four Ministerial supporters who were all regarded as having some claim to office in the Administration. This was taken to be a compensation for their

It is not alleged that the Commission failed in its work in any way. But the members were allowed fees, and the compensation thus became not honorary but pecuniary. The feeling on the subject broke out lately when Mr. G. S. Srinivasan, a prominent Ministerial supporter, roundly charged the Government with bribery and corruption. This, of course, was an absurd charge, for the reason that it conveyed too much. It insinuated that the Government could buy, and that members could be bought. It was this insinuation that does suggest the question how far a Government should allow any pecuniary patronage to use within the four walls of the Legislative Assembly, and the Brisbane press demands that it should have none, and that in no circumstances should a

public work. At the same time it must be remembered that politicians are required on commissions and committees, because they are acquainted with the tone of the House and are quick to see the political side of a question. It would seem to be reasonable, therefore, to distinguish between what is worth paying for and what is not; and, judging by the usual fate of their reports, the work of royal commissions should certainly come under the latter category.

It is to be feared that the advocates of old-age pension schemes in New South Wales will not profit much from the example of the Government put forward on behalf of the Government Workers' Federation in England. There is a magnificent breadth

in the proposals, which shows what might be accomplished if the Government would only undertake the whole responsibility and financial burden of the proposed pension scheme. Thus it is suggested that if the worker wishes to retire after ten years' service and seek employment elsewhere he should be entitled to a bonus of ten months' pay. If he continues longer he is to receive a pension which is at first fixed at 10 per cent of his gross salary and increased until after 35 years work it amounts to two-thirds of the yearly wages. The plan is rather too excellent to be useful. In the first place, the tendency of the time, especially in these colonies, is to abolish pensions for all but the most distinguished and deserving, or for accident or sickness or age. Funds are established to which the beneficiaries contribute, and if these are managed on

ordinary assurance principles they ought to be sufficient. In the second place, the scheme could never be applied to private employment, and there is enough difference already between State and private work without unduly adding to it. In all ranks of life there is a rush for Government billets, probably because the employment is thought to be more permanent and secure. Outside the State service, there must be some distinct advantages in the service of the State which attract people. But, supposing that Governments provided pension funds for their own employees, we should not be one bit nearer the solution of the problem of the old people. Those who have not regular employment and who have neither the capacity nor the opportunity of making any considerable savings for them-

A deputation waited upon the Minister of Education a few weeks ago and pleaded the cause of technical education in the suburbs. What the question of that kind of education means to the people of this country the deputation had no difficulty in showing to a sympathetic Minister.

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Lady Victoria Buxton, and Major Guise, for Melbourne; Mr. A. B. Webster and family, from Brisbane, set London; and for Albany, Miss Virginia Williams, of the Blind Hosiery Company. Miss Emma Morrison, of Hudson's Surprise Party, is proceeding to Calcutta by the steamer.

A RECORD IN THE EQUITY COURT.—When the suit *Metcalf v. Conway* was called on in the Equity Court yesterday, his Honor the Chief Judge remarked that the case was a record one, inasmuch as it came on for trial on the very day for which it had been set down. His Honor added that perhaps such a thing had never oc-

cured in any Equity Court, and it showed that
 the court could not do more than to grant
 delays which had been so strongly recom-
 mended by Charles Dickens. It may be remem-
 bered that when the sitting began this year the Rus-
 sel family had been here less than a month
 or two. That the business has been brought
 to date is due to the fact that both the Rus-
 sel and the Smith families, headed by A. H. Smith,
 have, with the exception of the absence of the
 latter, been sitting continuously for the last five months.
 That there will in future be a reasonable certainty
 of cases will come before the court in a few
 of the dates for which they are now in a way
 will no doubt be appreciated by both the profes-
 sion and the public.

**ACCIDENT ABOARD THE RAILWAY COMMIS-
 SIONERS.**

For the past two days the Chief Justice and a
 jury of four have been engaged in hearing in
 session in which James Andrew Smith and
 John Eda Smith, the two sons of the late
 Commissioners to recover the sum of \$1000 in
 compensation of injuries received by the female
 servant of the morning of October 18th
 last. It appeared that the case was con-
 sidered by the jury as a case of negligence
 mentioned Mrs. Smith was traveling
 in an omnibus down Oxford-street, and while the
 vehicle was stopping at the intersection of
 the street with the railway, the omnibus was
 opposite Colliery when a train ran into it. The
 Smiths were thrown down with great force, and
 seriously and, according to the medical evidence,
 permanently injured. The jury found the accident
 attributed to the negligence of the officers in

charge of the train, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs, with damages \$500.

After Secretary's Examination—The trustees of the National Art Gallery raised the Art Society's Exhibition yesterday, and during the afternoon they notified the purchase of Miss F. McCubbin's "On the Walkway Track" for \$125,000, and "The Windmill" for \$100,000. "Storm" (No. 8) for \$63. It is understood that other purchases are under consideration. To-day the new exhibition, of which a second and third section are being opened, will be open to visitors who have been invited to the private view. To-morrow the general public will be admitted, and on Monday afternoon a special occasion will be given, when the formal opening by his Excellency Viscount Hamilton.

THE STENOY LIDENLAF—A "brand and story" concert by the members of the Styro Lidenslaf was held at Aarons's Exchange Hotel last evening, and the proceeds of the programme was gone through. The performers

[illegible]

The president, in speaking of the company of the present building, said that it needed no more than the light of day to show its inadequacy there were lodges, a board of management, and committee rooms. The forest will be used as from October 1. Alderman G. D. Baines proposed the following resolution: "The City Council do hereby congratulate the members of the M.L.A. who congratulated the society as having secured such an excellent building as would them every success. Mr. A. J. Jones was acknowledged by the Balmian and Newton representatives. Several other toasts followed, and a capital musical programme was concluded.

THE HOSPITAL STAFFS.—We understand that by direction of the Postmaster-General, the Imperial trustees of the Consumptive Hospital, Messrs. J. Dalgaard and A. J. Jones, have been appointed to manage the hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of dairymen of the city and suburbs was held at the Railway Hotel, George-street, on Wednesday evening, with the view of electing a committee to present a memorial to the council through the possible introduction of dunnal cattle into their herds. Mr. P. Freeman presided, and read a paper on the general aspect of the question, discussing the various points involved. It was proposed by G. D. Donnell and seconded by J. Ferguson,—"That those present form an Association, to be called the City and Suburban Dairymen's Association." The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Freeman; vice-presidents, Messrs. M. Ferguson and S. M'Ginn; treasurer, Mr. M'Ginn; secretary, Mr. A. Ferguson; and Messrs. Young and O'Donnell. A council of 10 was also elected.

ABORIGINES' PROTECTION BOARD.—The weekly meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Board was held yesterday at the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, at 11, Upper Macquarie street, and there were present the Hon. W. E. Suttor, M.L.C., Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C., Mr. J. R. Hill, and Mr. A. Benckelmann. Mr. G. S. B. Edwards, secretary, was absent, making certain suggestions for the more profitable utilization of the reserves for aborigines at Renmark. The board directed that a reply be sent to the effect that the Government authorities were not prepared to consider the transfer of any of the aborigines on that reserve had been conserved, and they did not think it desirable to establish an aboriginal station there as suggested. A delegation from the Renmark Aborigines' Association, which had previously received permission from the board to appoint a missionary for the La Perouse cove, was present, and the board expressed its sympathy for the understanding that no encouragement should be held out for aborigines from other parts to congregate there.

LANDS OFFICE DAILY.—Yesterday business at the various Crown lands offices of the colony

consisted chiefly of applications for lands in comparatively small areas, but situated in the vicinity of populous towns, such as the gardeners, poultry-farmers, &c. An application was made for a block on the Don Donkoreve. This area, situated in the northern part of the colony, is about 1000 to 1500 to 3000 feet above sea level, a delightful climate, the soil is rich, and it is well watered. No doubt it is somewhat remote, but there is a good road up to the range from the River Crown. During the five years in which the Crown Lands Act of 1895 has been in operation 4123 residential selections, covering an area of 3,276,815 acres, have been applied for, of which 1,000,000 acres were granted. The family to each applicant, gives 20,000 individuals permanently settled upon the land. The applications may be briefly summarized as follows:—
At Coopers, 3 blocks 30 acres; at Nerangum, 1 block, 1200 acres; at Malong, 5 blocks, 11 acres; at Armadale, 1 block, 250 acres; at Mullumbidgee, 1 block, 250 acres; at Pollen, 1 block, 250 acres.

black, 183 acres; and at Gunnedah, 2 blocks, 1141 acres. Settlement leases: At Murrumbidgee, 2630 acres; at Connaughtville, 1 farm, 3140 acres; and at Barmedan, 1 farm, 2607 acres. Original conditional purchases, 8 for 100 acres; additional conditional purchases, 8 for 100 acres; conditional leases, 8 for 100 acres; and homesteaded lands of 5000 acres. One improvement lease of 2440 acres in the Cooma district was disposed of on the 8th instant.

SUBSIDY DEATH.—A baker named John McLean, 56, residing in Rodger-street, Rodger-street, suddenly died before midnight on Wednesday after burning a blood-vessel.

THE DOUBTLE INCOME TAX.—The Melbourne "Age" of Wednesday states that leading men

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.

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